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financial burden? It may be so, but we shall do well to suspect some stronger motives than those officially avowed. In all likelihood, the determining motive of British governments, at least in recent years, in refusing to abandon the capture of commerce at sea is a calculation of chances of another kind. They will naturally reflect that, while we cannot invade Germany, Germany might invade us if our navy were not overwhelmingly strong in relation to hers; and so long as Germany continues to spend large sums on her navy they will be disposed to go on spending largely on ours.

Now, there is no good reason to doubt that what makes Germany expand her navy is precisely the fear that her commerce may suffer capture at our hands in a war. Thus she arms from distrust of us, and we arm from distrust of her, and neither side will desist first. We claim to be under a special risk of invasion. She points to our refusal to abandon capture of commerce at sea as a proof that our motive is not fear of invasion but desire of plunder. We know it is not; but is not Germany's apprehension just as well justified as ours?

In the circumstances, is there not a plain way out if only one of the two powers chiefly concerned will take the initiative? And which power ought that to be? Is it not the one with the stronger navy? Cannot the British government take the step of surrendering the capture of commerce at sea, and trust to the speedy retrenchment of Germany's naval expenditure? Or, if they do not feel justified in taking the first step, cannot they offer this for that?

Are two great nations to remain forever, as if under a sorcerer's spell, injuriously burdened by a vast expenditure which both could escape by a rational agreement? One day, surely, it must be done; and it might probably be done to-morrow if only Britain, which has really nothing to gain by maintaining capture of commerce in naval war, would take the first step.

Jupiter and the Sheep.

A FABLE.

In the January number of the *Pictorial National Library*, published in 1849, we find the following fable:

The sheep was obliged to suffer most of all the animals, so he went to Jupiter and prayed him to lighten his fate. Jupiter seemed willing, and said to the sheep: "My innocent little creature, I see plainly that I have created you too defenseless. Now choose how I may best remedy this fault. Shall I arm your mouth with terrible teeth and your feet with claws?"

"Oh, no," said the sheep, "I will have nothing in common with those tearing animals."

"Or," continued Jupiter, "shall I put poison in your bite?"

"Ah," returned the sheep, "the poisoned serpents are much hated."

"What, then, shall I do for you? I will plant horns upon your forehead and add strength to your neck."

"Nor this either, most gracious father. I might in that case become a butting animal like the ram."

"But," said Jupiter, "you must be able to hurt others or you will not be able to protect yourself."

"Must I?" sighed the sheep. "Oh, then leave me as I am, kind father. *For the power of injuring creates the desire to injure, and it is better to suffer wrong than to commit wrong.*"

Jupiter blessed the innocent sheep, and from that hour he forebore to complain.

Is there not a lesson here for consideration by the nations of men?
M.

The Peace Society of the City of New York.

Notes of Meetings during February and of Plans for March.

PREPARED BY WILLIAM H. SHORT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

The dinner to Mr. Root, mentioned in last month's report, was given at the Hotel Astor on Friday evening, February 26, and was reported by the daily press. It occurred too late for an account to appear in this issue of the *ADVOCATE*, but it will be fully reported in the April number.

SCANDINAVIAN RECEPTION.

A reception and dinner tendered to the three Scandinavian Ministers, Count Moltke of Denmark, M. Ove Gude of Norway, and M. Herman de Lagercrantz of Sweden, on the 15th of February, attracted much attention from the press of the city, and even of Europe. The Peace Society was the host at the reception, and the American-Scandinavian Society, which has been recently organized, with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler as its president, at the dinner. An announcement was made at the reception that a Scandinavian citizen of the United States had agreed to make available at once a fund with which to provide in a small way for an interchange of students between the universities of Scandinavia and the United States, and had made a provision in his will for a large permanent fund to be used for this purpose.

Interesting remarks were made by the Ministers at both occasions. Minister de Lagercrantz said that the Scandinavian nations were united by one of the most carefully drawn treaties in the world. He spoke of the late King Oscar of Sweden as one of the most sincere advocates of peace in the world. Minister Gude referred to the fact that in the old days a peaceful death in bed was considered almost a disgrace by his people, but that ideas had changed and that the Norwegian Storting was one of the first parliaments to advocate international peace. Count Moltke expressed the same idea, saying that peace was not an absolutely natural condition, and could be obtained only by an effort. This effort could best be expended in education.

Congratulatory dispatches were received from the governments of Denmark, Sweden and Norway during the dinner, and were the signal for a general outburst of enthusiasm. The general impression at the close of the reception and dinner was that the occasion had been of large importance in the betterment of the relations between the Scandinavian peoples in New York City, and of considerable significance in the international field.

PEACE LUNCHEON.

A luncheon at the Hotel Manhattan, on the 19th of February, brought together a group of 140 members and friends of the Society. Prof. Samuel T. Dutton of Columbia University, secretary of the Society, presided. Addresses were made by Mr. Harold E. Gorst of England, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Senorita Huidobro and Dr. Fagnani of New York, and Miss Vere de Vere of France.

The anti-military tone of the addresses attracted much attention, and this spirit was eloquently and forcefully expressed by Dr. Jefferson, who said: "It is absolutely futile to make treaties and establish tribunals of arbitration until we check armaments. We have an arbitration treaty with Japan, and this did not stop the war talk, and it has not yet ceased. This is because we build new battleships every year. Armaments do not keep us from war, but it is the temper of the men in whose hands international affairs repose. If less able, less conscientious men than Secretaries Hay and Root should happen to be at the helm of affairs, God knows what will happen, because we have piled up gunpowder in mountainous heaps, and fools carry the lighted matches. There already exists a naval lobby, composed of the most dangerous set of men since the oligarchy of slaveholders in the fifties."

It might be remarked in this connection that articles by Dr. Jefferson on this subject have recently appeared in the *Independent* of February 4 and in the March *Atlantic Monthly*, and are reprinted by this Society.

Mr. Gorst stated that in Europe generally the hope for peace is centered in the work done by the labor organizations. He said, "We hope that as soon as those organizations achieve their highest efficiency, they will organize themselves into international bodies to prevent war."

Mrs. Mead was as forceful and as convincing as usual in her remarks. The luncheon was received with such enthusiasm that arrangements are being made for others in March and April.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION.

It is not a part of the policy of the Society to take an extreme stand in opposition to the navy. It has in its membership those who hold all shades of opinion on this subject. It hopes to be broad and sane enough in its attitude to continue to be supported by all friends of internationalism and peace. It realizes that the success of the peace cause is not bound up with the size of our navy. Yet the fact that within a few years the appropriations for the navy have increased 600 per cent., and that the pressure at Washington for still larger sums continues, while Congress is berated ever more and more loudly for its parsimony in this respect, have all combined to make the Society feel that the time has come for friends of peace to make a stand, insisting that appropriations for this purpose shall be kept within reasonable bounds. The condition of the treasury that will make additional taxation necessary, the enormous cost of building and maintaining short-lived battleships, our real and urgent need of money for irrigation, waterways, forests, care of public health, etc., are among the reasons that were presented by the Society to 150 of the leading

financial and professional men of New York in asking them to send letters of protest to Congress against the appropriations which have been made. The Society, we think, is in a position to urge this protest in the future with increasing vigor.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE FESTIVAL.

The Society has announced an International Peace Festival, to be held in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Wednesday, March 24, to celebrate the fact that the whole world is now at peace, and to utilize the cosmopolitan character of our city in a great object lesson of international coöperation and good-will. Several musical organizations of New York City, including the Arion Society (German), the Swedish and Norwegian Glee Clubs, a Japanese Singing Club and a Russian Choir, will participate. Eminent soloists, representing other nations, will take part. The music will be characteristic of the nations represented, and will be appropriate to the purpose of the festival. McDowell's Barcarolle will be rendered as a feature in the representation of American music. While the program will be largely musical, there will be brief addresses by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who will preside, and by His Excellency, Wu Ting Fang, United States Minister from China. The ambassadors of the leading nations and their wives are to be patrons and patronesses, and will be present in person or through their representatives. Boxes appropriately decorated will be assigned to them and to the consuls-general of New York.

New Books.

THE UNITED STATES AS A WORLD POWER. By Archibald Cary Coolidge, Harvard University. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1908. Cloth, 385 pages. Price, \$2.00 net.

This work is divided into two parts. The first series of chapters deals with the problems of the national life, including the race question, economic conditions, American ideals, the Monroe Doctrine and the Philippine expansion; the second takes up the relations of the United States with other countries, each of the more important of them, including China and Japan, being given a special chapter. "The United States as a World Power" should be read in connection with books like Bryce's "American Commonwealth" and Münsterberg's "The Americans." Although it differs from them in many respects, it rightly belongs to their class. The author has successfully handled a difficult subject in a delicate intellectual situation. His point of view is that of a Harvard professor lecturing at the Sorbonne to a French audience on his own country. He interprets its spirit to others as one who seeks the truth, the real Harvard "veritas," without attempting criticism. He shows complete mastery of the various questions, whether national or international, with which he deals, and his materials are well digested. His lectures are a finished product. The style in which they are written is a model for others to follow. The book is characterized by sound judgment, by patriotism tempered with impartiality. It is suited to a foreign audience, but its characteristics